

Program Budget Narratives

Public Safety

Law Enforcement Patrol

Mission

To create a safe environment for Indiana citizens by enforcing state and federal laws.

Summary of Activities

Law enforcement patrol activities implemented by the **Indiana State Police** include many facets of operation, including the enforcement of traffic laws, commercial vehicle enforcement and training.

In 2002, 655 state troopers were deployed. They patrolled a total of 38,772,105 miles, with the following results:

DUI Arrests	7,681
Written warnings	376,794
Truck arrests	91,702
Criminal arrests	27,318
Felony arrests	10,463



The **Department of Natural Resources** (DNR) Conservation Officers enforce natural resource laws and rules through fish and wildlife law enforcement patrols, boating law enforcement patrols, patrols of DNR property for criminal, traffic and natural resource law violations.

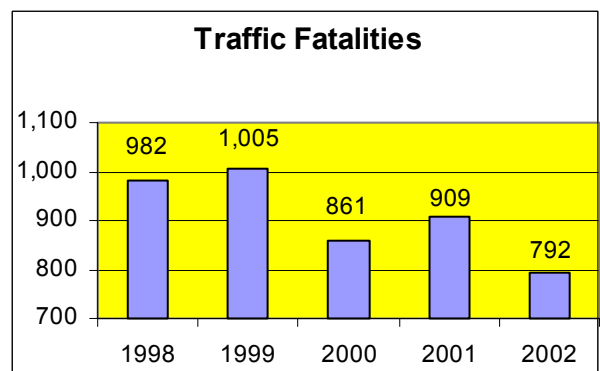
External Factors

External factors that influence law enforcement patrol activities include vehicle miles traveled, safety belt compliance, impaired driving, and weather conditions. Increased use of DNR recreational opportunities increases the need for expanded law enforcement patrols. Higher use requires an evident law enforcement presence necessary to reduce recreational accidents and curb more traditional criminal activity.

Evaluation and Accomplishments

A total of 735,506 traffic related staff-hours were worked by the State Police in 2002. Traffic arrests, moving arrests, truck arrests, trucks measured, and police services all increased from the previous year. Officers working on federally funded grant projects produced 68,209 traffic arrests, 1,891 criminal arrests, and 1,091 driving-under-the-influence arrests. A total of 22,746 citations were written for seat belt violations. Department aircraft provided assistance in controlling the flow of vehicles and pedestrians into and out of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway for the Indianapolis 500 and the Brickyard 400, and for state university football games. The Aviation Section conducted 181 searches, 36 surveillance details, and 138 photographic flights. In addition, they worked 52 traffic enforcement details resulting in 982 traffic citations and 247 written warning being issued.

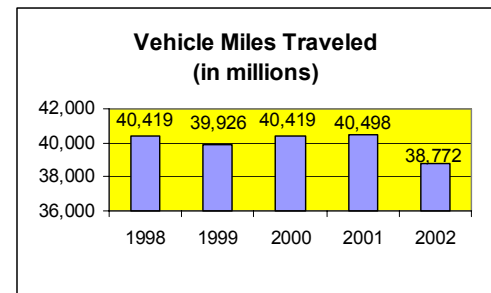
In 2002, the DNR was involved in 10,899 investigations totaling 29,246 hours. The investigations included fish and wildlife, boating and other conservation investigations. The Law Enforcement Division made 9,000 public appearances. The Division also conducted outdoor education programs for hunters, boaters, snowmobiles, and trappers. The education programs number 660 classes with a total of 24,579 students.



Plans for the Biennium

The State Police have identified these patrol-related goals for the next biennium:

- To continue with the procurement of a new voice/data communication system.
- To decrease the total number of miles driven over the life of a patrol car.
- To continue the enhancement and utilization of information technology department-wide.



The DNR Law Enforcement Division will continue to protect and promote natural resource recreational activities in the next biennium. The Division will:

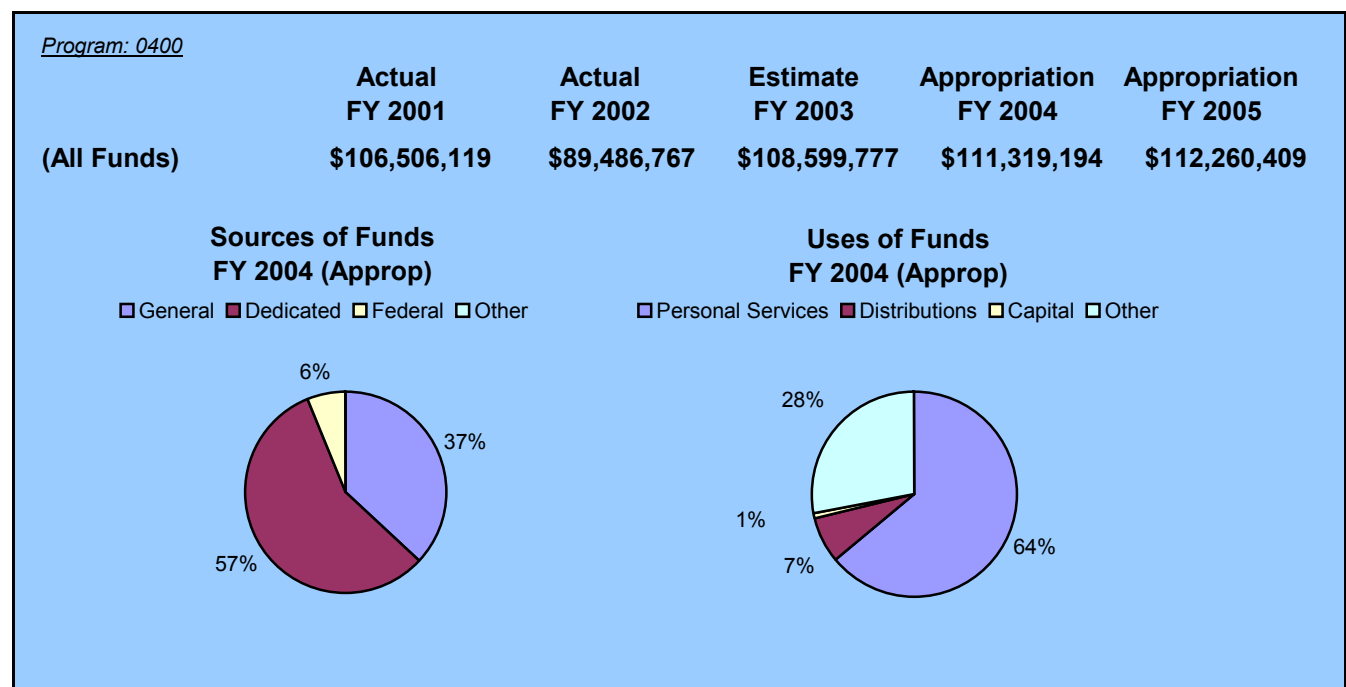
- Concentrate on an increased presence on the waters of the state to promote boating safety.
- Graduate 25 recruits in April 2004 which will provide the Division with a full compliment of 215 conservation officers.
- Continue to work on environmental as well as other conservation and natural resource violations.

Special Initiatives



Public safety agencies currently operate on disparate, stand-alone systems that do not allow interagency communications or response. In an effort to vastly improve public safety communications and cooperation, the State Police Department has joined the **Integrated Public Safety Commission (IPSC)** in developing and implementing Project Hoosier SAFE-T, an integrated, statewide, wireless, voice and mobile data communications network. Hoosier SAFE-T will provide effective interoperable communications to all local, state and federal first responder agencies that elect to join the system.

The Hoosier SAFE-T infrastructure, funded entirely by the state, will utilize a network of 126 communication sites across the state. Currently, eight communication sites are operational on Hoosier SAFE-T and 55 additional sites are being installed.



Law Enforcement Investigation

Mission

To create a safe environment for the State of Indiana through the identification and suppression of criminal activity.

Summary of Activities

The **Indiana State Police Law Enforcement Investigation** program includes criminal investigations, crash investigations, odometer fraud, confidential funds, and training. This program employs approximately 1300 sworn officers and 700 civilians. The Bureau of Criminal Investigation provides a direct approach to investigating crimes through the use of specialized investigative procedures and the use of advanced technology, while making these resources available to local and county law enforcement officials. The State Police works closely with the **Department of Revenue, Department of Insurance, State Board of Accounts, Bureau of Motor Vehicles, and the Office of the Secretary of State.**



The Laboratory Division of the State Police provides investigative services to all Indiana law enforcement agencies. Personnel conduct DNA analysis, polygraph examinations, fingerprint comparisons, and ballistics imaging. The State Police also maintains a missing children clearinghouse that serves as a central repository for all information relating to missing children in Indiana, including a newsletter and toll-free number (1-800-831-8953).

The Alcohol and Tobacco Commission (ATC) regulates the manufacture, sale, possession, and use of alcoholic beverages, and enforces laws involving the sale of the tobacco products. The ATC is comprised of a bipartisan, four-person board, which reviews recommendations from local boards in all 92 counties and whose staff assists laypersons in obtaining alcohol permits and tobacco retail certificates. The Indiana State Excise Police serve as the enforcement arm of the ATC with an officer serving on each local board. The officers enforce ATC rules and regulations governing more than 10,000 alcohol permit holders and over 100,000 employee permit holders, including bartenders, waiters, waitresses and sales staff. Excise police are also responsible for the enforcement of tobacco laws, such as those prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors, at thousands of tobacco retail establishments. The excise police also provide assistance to the community and sister law enforcement agencies as well as providing educational programs to Indiana school children and employee permit holders.

External Factors

State Police Bureau of Criminal Investigations responds to alleged criminal activity reported by citizens and is often asked to assist in city, county and local law enforcement investigations.

The number of ATC excise investigations increases each year. Officers coordinate many investigative efforts with community leaders and local law enforcement. One such function involves a number of public nuisances cases related to alcohol sales. The legislature delegated the enforcement of tobacco laws to the Indiana State Excise Police approximately two years ago. In 2003 the legislature increased their tobacco responsibility by adding cigarette fair trade to ATC enforcement efforts.

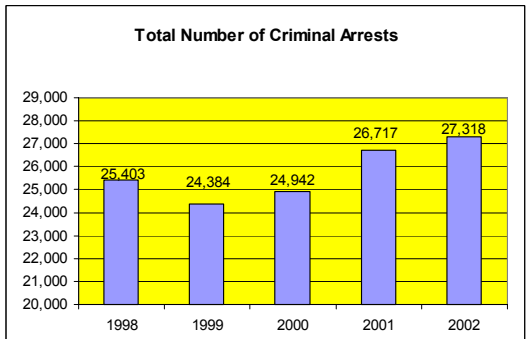
The growth of the gaming industry increases the need for law enforcement investigation in and around riverboat casinos. As the number of visitors to the riverboat casinos increases, it is necessary to assume that violations of criminal law will also continue to rise. Consequently, the presence of comprehensive law enforcement investigation will be a continuing need.

Evaluation and Accomplishments

In 2002, Indiana State Police detectives were responsible for making 27,318 criminal arrests. Drug related arrests for the same time period totaled 5,413. The Drug Enforcement personnel purchased/seized 5,500 pounds of marijuana, 18 kilos of cocaine, 32 pounds of methamphetamine, and numerous firearms and dosages of other drugs. Approximately \$1 million in cash and assets were also seized. Increased enforcement awareness of methamphetamine led to the eradication of 732 clandestine drug labs by the Clandestine Lab Response Team. The State Police Vehicle Crimes Unit continues to investigate vehicle theft related crimes. In 2002, unit

personnel recovered several pieces of stolen construction equipment having a combined value of several million dollars. The Crimes Against Children Unit continues to utilize technology in pursuing individuals who prey on children. Detectives have received several referrals from Internet providers and computer related industries. These referrals netted numerous warrants and felony arrests.

The Cyber Crime Unit was created to forensically examine computer systems for criminal justice agencies. Detectives responded to calls for assistance and have been successful in recovering deleted and covert files from systems that have been instrumental in charging and convicting defendants. Evidence has ranged from child pornography to counterfeit currency.

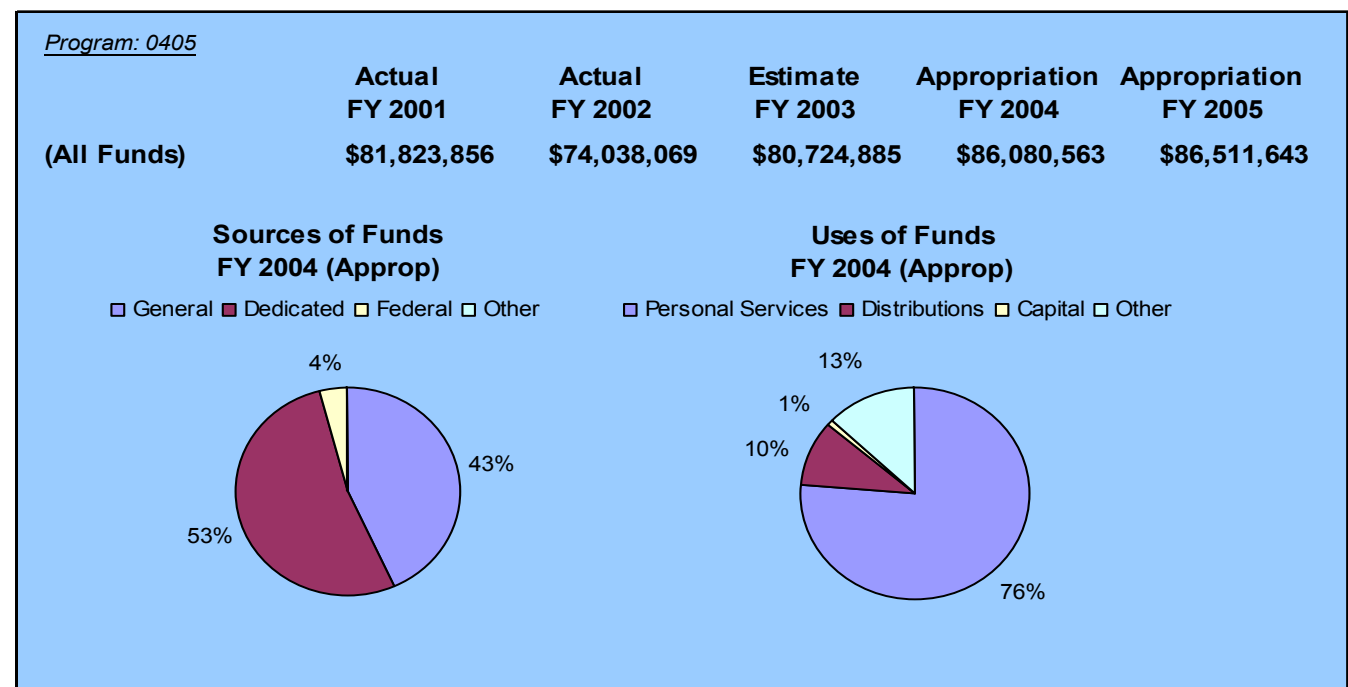


The State Police Laboratory Division provides services critical to the successful investigation of criminal offenses for all of Indiana's law enforcement agencies. The Division provides field crime scene services through laboratory field technicians stationed at each State Police district. Analytical personnel reported the analysis of 14,414 cases. Additionally, division employees conducted over 580 polygraph examinations and printed over 180,400 photographs. Latent fingerprint cases totaled 536 for 2002. Forensic scientists testified as expert witnesses on 383 occasions. Field technicians collectively processed over 1,600 crime scenes and spent over 986 hours presenting court testimony. Approximately 80% of analytical services and 50% of field services provided were in support of county and municipal police agency investigations.

Plans for the Biennium

The Law Enforcement Investigation program will emphasize:

- The emphasis of interagency communication and involvement
- The utilization of new technologies in the expansion of the Cyber Crime and Crimes Against Children Units
- To increase enforcement against those who provide alcoholic beverages to minors
- To increase enforcement against those that serve individuals to a point of intoxication
- To increase education and enforcement in regards to tobacco laws and certification
- To create new laboratory space that will house labs for the Indiana State Police, the State Department of Health, and the Department of Toxicology



Corrections Offender Housing

Mission

To protect public safety and promote offender rehabilitation through the maintenance of safe, secure correctional facilities.

Summary of Activities

The **Department of Correction (DOC)** on July 1, 2003 housed 20,850 adult male felons. Of these offenders, 18,870 are housed in one of 24 prison facilities located around the state. Another 650 are housed on a contractual basis in out-of-state private sector prison beds, while 1,330 are in county jails. Counties are reimbursed for the cost of housing state prisoners in county jails at a rate of \$35 per day. The adult female population is 1,639, of which 87 are in county jails.

39% of adult offenders are incarcerated for crimes against other persons. 21% have been convicted of property crimes, with another 20% incarcerated for substance abuse violations. 19% of offenders are classified as maximum-security offenders, 71% as medium security, and 10% as minimum-security offenders.

The above referenced offenders have the following sentence lengths: 4% with lengths of 1-2 years, 20% at 2-5 years, 24% at 5-10 years, 11% at 10-15 years, 11% at 15-20 years, and 26% at 20 years and over. There are currently 38 offenders assigned to Indiana Death Row and 66 offenders with a sentence of Life without Parole. There are also 33 offenders under the age of 18 housed in adult facilities. The average age of an adult offender is 35 years.



The DOC Central Office provides a number of coordinating services for Indiana's correctional system. It is responsible for assigning offenders to the most appropriate facility and program, as well as maintaining offender records and scheduling offender release. Offenders are placed in the least restrictive appropriate security levels for the protection of the public and offenders. Using modern equipment, technology, and techniques, DOC staff are prepared for handling disturbances, high-risk offenders, and the care of staff in high-stress situations. Through the efficient transfer and movement of offenders, the DOC ensures that housing facility resources are maximized.

External Factors

The number of adult offenders housed by the DOC has increased from 14,221 in 1993 to 22,576 on July 1, 2003, an increase of 59%. As these trends continue, greater expenditures are required to build new prisons and provide custody staff and other prison personnel. The most recent long-term population forecast indicates by July 1, 2010, population levels will be 27,775 adult males, and 2,235 adult females.

The General Assembly provided no additional money for the opening of new beds at the recently completed New Castle and Miami Phase 2 facilities. This financial constraint will challenge the DOC to provide efficient housing for the projected population increase of over 2,000 offenders through June 30, 2005.

Evaluation and Accomplishments

Despite the ever-increasing offender population, the DOC has been able to achieve great success in maintaining the safety of the public, staff, and offenders. It has maintained a low number of escapes and a low number of major disturbances. The DOC is working to establish performance measurements regarding the safety of offenders and staff.

The DOC has a well established Youth Incarcerated as Adult (YIA) program that serves male offenders under age 18 and extends to youthful offenders through age 21 as needed. This program is housed at the Wabash Valley Correctional Facility for all male offenders except those classified as minimum security who go to Medaryville for a YIA program.

Currently the DOC is receiving technical assistance to examine the adult classification system. The current classification system has not been revisited since the early 1990s.

The DOC is also in the process of creating a case management system for adult offenders. While this is in the early planning stages, it is the hope of the department to be able to provide a continuum of services for the offenders from intake through release to parole or probation. The department is working to match the offender needs with applicable programs, and thus produce more productive citizens upon their release back to the communities.

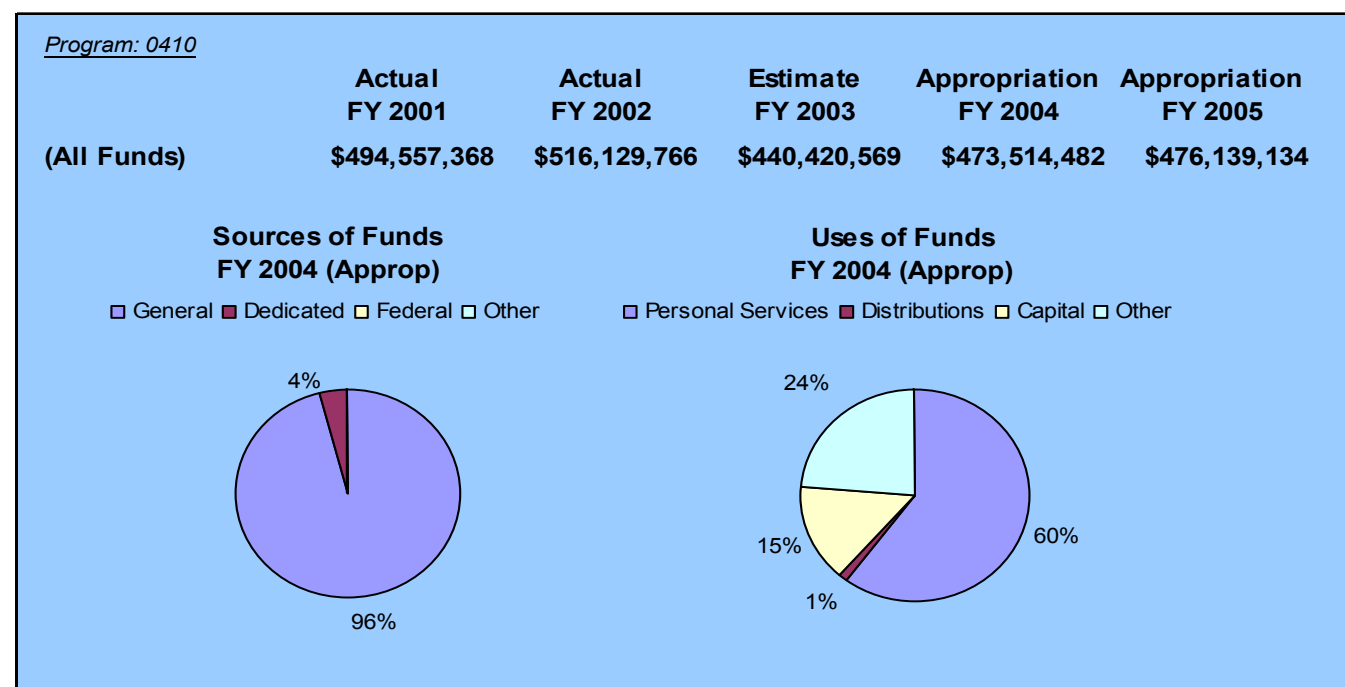
Plans for the Biennium

1. Implement a new pay scale for adult offenders.
2. Continue to employ private sector companies to supplement DOC bed count.
3. Classify offenders to the proper security levels in order to maximize public safety.
4. Continue to train and prepare emergency response teams.

Special Initiatives

Miami Correctional Facility Phase II - completed. The completion of the Miami Correctional Facility, when fully operational, will add 1,632 beds to the DOC for the incarceration of adult males. The total cost of operations, including Phase I, was approximately \$53 million. Currently four housing units are in use, 800 males. Three of those are funded with Phase I monies and the other unit is funded strictly with overtime monies. These 800 offenders have limited programming and services.

New Castle Correctional Facility - completed. The DOC built a Special Needs Facility to house 1,868 offenders. Programming, when fully operational, will include therapeutic substance abuse communities, elements of the Department's Sex Offender Management and Monitoring Program, assisted living, infirmary, and mental health populations. Currently the mental health unit, assisted living unit, and one general population unit is housed.



Corrections Offender Programs

Mission

To promote and operate a continuum of programs that enhances security and safety and fosters the integration of the offending individual into the community.

Summary of Activities

The Department of Correction (DOC), Division of Programs and Community Services offers a variety of programs for offenders. They include educational opportunities in 27 juvenile and adult facilities. Based on an assessment of student needs, courses include literacy, adult basic education, GED, high school, vocational, and post secondary classes. Associate and bachelor degree programs are offered through Indiana universities and colleges.

Health services and clinical services at facilities include general and specialty outpatient, dental, nursing coverage, chronic care, intake and screening, mental health care (residential and outpatient), infirmary, dialysis and emergency care. Hospital care is provided off-site. With the exception of nursing care, most health services are provided by contractual providers.

Community involvement and religious services include religious worship, instruction, and spiritual care consistent with an offender's preferred faith. The DOC also assists victims and witnesses by notifying those regarding releases and other changes in offender status.

Holistic substance abuse programs focus on accountability and correcting "think errors" (cognitive restructuring). The programs use incentives and sanctions. Drug testing is an integral part of these programs. Traditional twelve-step programs are also offered. During 2002, over 70,000 hours of clinical services were provided to over 7,700 offenders, with more than 4,000 successful completions. Productivity by the department's substance abuse program continued to increase significantly. In addition a 144-bed intensive Therapeutic Community treatment program was implemented in late 2002. This program was developed utilizing federal funds, and is located at New Castle Correctional Facility, a new special needs facility.

Recreation programs provide opportunities for structured recreational activities. There are gymnasiums in the major facilities where approximately 150 full-time recreation staff deliver both active and passive activities, including basketball and arts and crafts. Programs for juvenile offenders include field trips, swimming, and camping. Adaptive activities for offenders with physical or mental disabilities are provided.

The DOC transition program provides all adult offenders who are nearing the end of their term of incarceration with information and skills designed to aid successful reintegration into work, family and community life. Four-thousand, twenty-four (4,024) offenders completed the standard program, offering eighty hours of instruction at seventeen facilities, in 2002. Another 4,071 received an abbreviated program. Cognitive behavioral programs and other evidenced based components were added to the curriculum during 2002.

The Sex Offender Management and Monitoring Program is a research-based, three-phase approach to managing and monitoring adult sex offenders. Phase I consists of a mandatory, fifteen-hour awareness program in which offenders are challenged to take responsibility for their actions. Phase II occurs during incarceration at one of eight facilities and includes risk assessment and a cognitive-behavioral program. The purpose is to increase staff and offender understanding of the offender's sex offense cycle, allowing for development of relapse prevention and community supervision plans. Phase III is the community component where offenders released to parole or probation participate in treatment and are subject to intensive supervision and polygraph exams. Treatment is focused on community safety and the needs of victims, rather than the needs of the offender-client. The DOC currently has about 3,200 sex offenders incarcerated and 500 under parole supervision.

External Factors

The need to provide effective correctional programming is an ongoing goal for the department. As the number of offenders continues to increase, the need for additional staff to provide programs also increases. Several factors influence the type of programming offered. For example, 85% of DOC offenders have a significant history of substance abuse. Also, rising public concern about sex offenders has led to statutes developing a sex offender

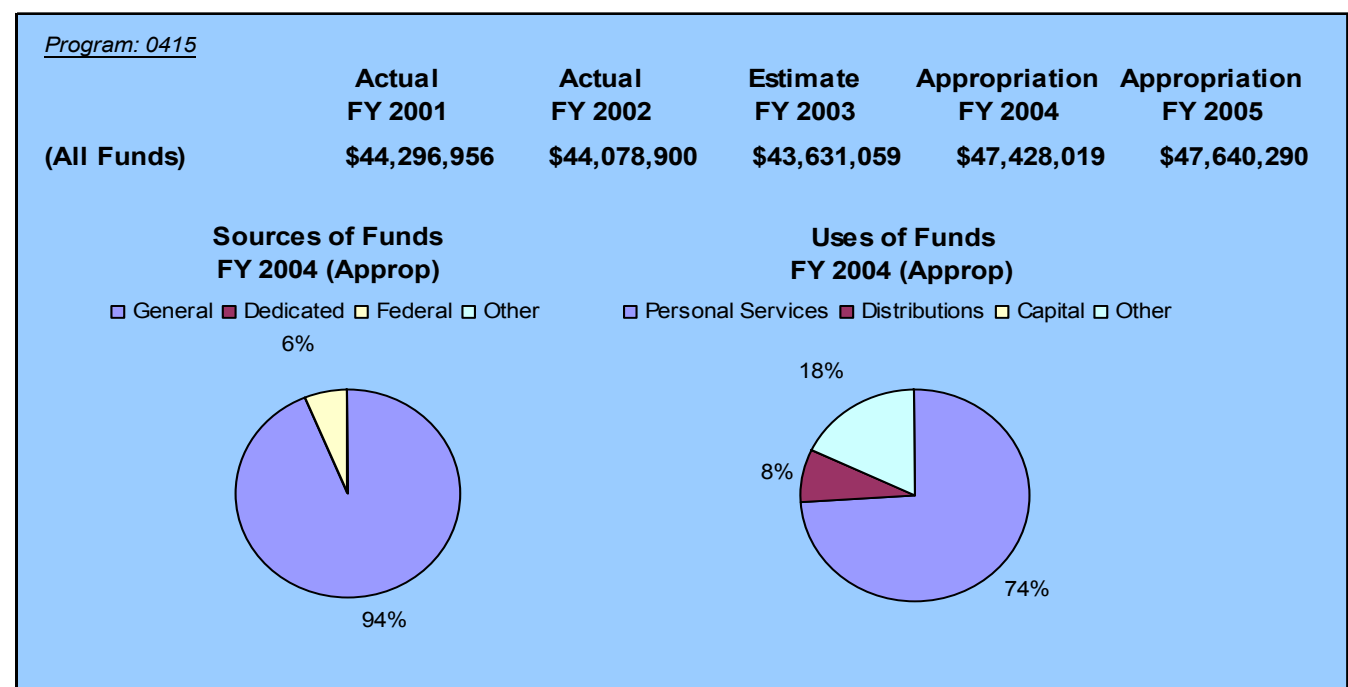
registry, requiring sex offender registration, mandating DNA sample collection, and placing restrictions on where sex offenders may reside in relation to schools and day care centers.

Evaluation and Accomplishments

Although total educational enrollment was down 4% in FY02/03, program completion increased by 14%. During FY03, there were over 331,000 bed days of credit time earned as a result of offender's successfully completing substance abuse programs. Overall productivity in the Substance Abuse Program increased by 25% in FY03 compared to FY02. The Westville Therapeutic Community (Substance Abuse) won the Indiana Correctional Association Program of the Year award in 2002. A Director of Case Management position was created by reallocation of resources. This new position will take the lead in implementing and improving case management for adult offenders. The programs area increased its focus on individual best practice approaches in several areas. This included increased utilization of cognitive behavioral techniques in substance abuse and transition programming.

Plans for the Biennium

The Education Services Division will establish a Common Core Database to provide data to verify and measure the Division's, as well as the local school's, progress in programming and individual student achievement. The database will support the reporting and analytical requirements of the Department and other state and federal agencies. The Department of Correction will continue to work with other criminal justice stakeholders to improve the management of Indiana Sex Offenders, and develop and implement SOMM programming at the New Castle Correctional Facility, as funding becomes available. The Department will reduce waiting lists for eligible offenders to receive substance abuse programs by expanding the availability of intensive Substance Abuse Therapeutic Community Treatment beds. They will continue to develop a restorative justice program that will benefit both victims and offenders. Programs to explore include victim awareness, impact panels, family group conferencing, service-restitution and mediation. The Department will improve the overall case management approach in dealing with the adult offender population. Resources were re-allocated to develop a Case Management Director's position to facilitate this important initiative. Recruitment for this critical position is currently in process. The current Transition Program will be reviewed and revised. This will be necessary to appropriately complement the increased focus on case management as well as to support increased utilization of the Community Transition Program.

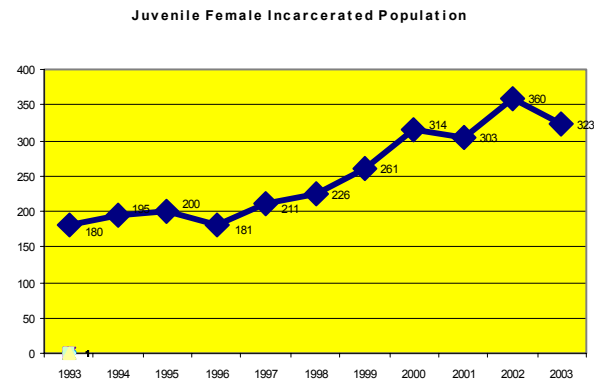


Juvenile Corrections

Mission

To provide safe, secure incarceration of juvenile offenders while promoting treatment and rehabilitation.

Summary of Activities



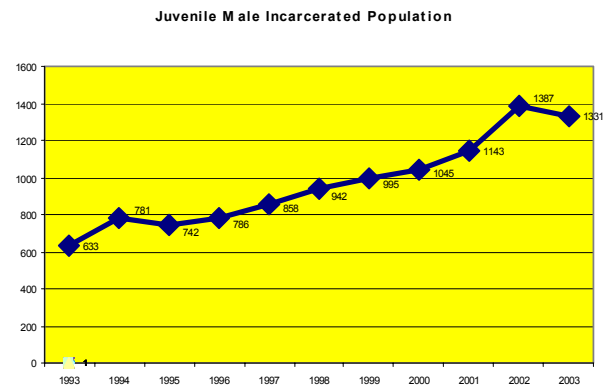
The **Department of Correction** (DOC) Division of Juvenile Services is responsible for providing quality rehabilitative treatment opportunities to youth who have violated the law and have been committed to the DOC. The DOC operates 10 juvenile facilities — 2 for females, and 8 for males, including the male intake facility in Logansport.

In addition to the 10 facilities operated by the DOC, the state also contracts with 5 private companies to provide residential treatment services to juvenile males and females who have been committed to the DOC but for whom space is not available in a state facility. On July 1, 2003, there were 1,654 juveniles in the DOC — 323 females, 1331 males; 1451 in a state facility, 203 in contract placements.

While in custody, juvenile offenders participate in a variety of programming opportunities to address their various needs. Education and special education, cognitive behavioral programming, anger management, recreation, sex offense treatment, substance abuse treatment, individual and group counseling, conflict resolution and community programming are among the programs offered. Upon release from a facility, the majority of the juveniles are placed on aftercare supervision, which can consist of supervision by a Youth Service Transition Specialist or a Parole Agent and involve intervention from a variety of community service providers including a contracted mentoring program (AIM).

Foster or group home placement is available for those youth who cannot return to their homes. The DOC also contracts for intensive family preservation/wrap-around services for paroled juveniles on an as needed basis.

The **Criminal Justice Institute** administers federal juvenile justice delinquency prevention grant funds to promote, facilitate and coordinate the efforts of juvenile programs throughout the state. An example is a program known as Community Systemwide Response (CSR). Operated through **Purdue University's** 4H Extension Office, CSR encourages members of communities who have an interest in youth or who administer youth services to come together to develop strategies to prevent and reduce delinquency.



External Factors

The rate of commitments to the DOC Juvenile Services Division of both males and females has been steadily increasing. Recent projections indicate that they will continue in an upward direction. This will ultimately require increased state expenditures for facilities, personnel and additional programming.

Evaluation and Accomplishments

In August of 2001, the Juvenile Services Division implemented a Comprehensive Case Management System (CCMS). This system takes into consideration both historical and current effective practices in corrections. Youth are classified to the least restrictive environment, based on risk and needs assessments, along with a variety

of other individualized assessments. Youth are provided with a seamless continuum of services designed to increase skill level in an effort to reduce future criminal activity and protect the community.

Individual plans are developed matching criminogenic needs to programs and services. Youth progress through their treatment programs by increasing their prosocial skills and abilities. As dynamic risk factors decrease and prosocial skills and abilities increase, youth receive increased levels of responsibility and independence.

The CCMS strengthens transition efforts between institutional staff, field staff, community service providers, the youth and his/her family.



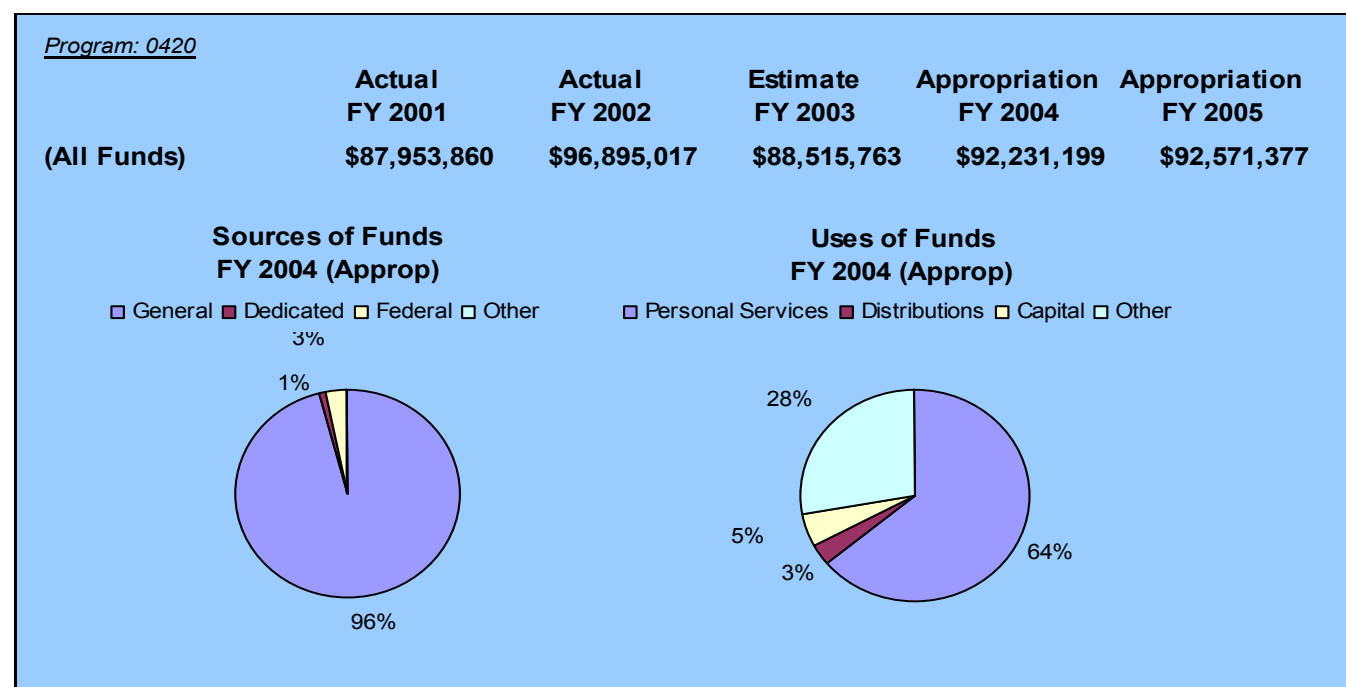
Pendleton Juvenile Correctional Facility

The Juvenile Services Division has begun assessing each facility's core programming using the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (CPAI). The CPAI measures eight dimensions of the facility and treatment programs based on the principles of effective correctional treatment. All ten juvenile facilities have been assessed for their benchmark standard of where they currently are. Each facility is now developing action plans to raise the standard of their programming to meet the goals of the principles of effective correctional treatment as set out by the CPAI.

The Superintendents of Logansport Juvenile Intake/Diagnostic Facility and Fort Wayne Juvenile Correctional Facility have developed survey instruments that are sent to various stakeholders in the juvenile offender system. Survey results are used to ensure that programs are providing maximum effectiveness and efficiency.

Plans for the Biennium

The DOC has begun construction of a 150-bed unit at the Indianapolis Juvenile Correctional Facility with funding provided under a federal grant. The juvenile female population is currently 69% over rated bed capacity. This expansion will allow the DOC to eliminate the juvenile female contract beds. The DOC will develop a uniform, competency-based educational system for all facilities.



Prison Industries and Farms

Mission

The mission of PEN Products is to obtain a return on investment so offender jobs can be established and maintained.

Summary of Activities

PEN Products manages thirteen manufacturing locations and two farm operations in thirteen Department of Correction facilities throughout the state. PEN Products' operating expenses are funded by the sale of the products with no operating money received from the state general fund. The 2,090 offenders employed in these operations work in meaningful positions, while learning job skills and a work ethic. Offender employment is crucial to a correctional operation as it reduces inmate idleness. Idleness reduction preserves state property and promotes a safer environment for both the 232 PEN Products' employees and the offender population.



Traditional industries are the largest business group, with 751 offenders employed. These industries produce license plates, metal furniture, offender clothing, janitorial products, office furniture, mattresses, printing, highway signs, park furniture, picnic tables, and shelter houses. The majority of these products are sold to state agencies, cities, and counties. Traditional industries represent 65% of PEN Products' revenue.

The farm and food business group is the second largest in revenue employing 616 offenders. The farm and food group is organized into three business segments: 1) farming operations, which produce grain, vegetables, beef cattle, and timber; 2) food processing, which produces baked goods, cottage cheese, frozen beef, poultry products, frozen fruits and vegetables, milk, and flavored drinks, and 3) food service operations. The farm and food group represents 27% of PEN Products' revenue. Business in the farm and food group is growing and is expected to continue to grow in the future. The newest growth segment in this group is food service. PEN Products now operates food service at two DOC facilities and has plans to assume management of at least two more per year for the next 5 years.

Partnerships with private businesses employ 723 offenders including commercial laundry, pallet repair, commercial packaging, coil assembly, wire harness production, data conversion-Geographic Information Systems (GIS), contract sewing, hickory furniture manufacturing, the painting of duck decoys, and the re-manufacturing of auto parts. These items are sold to the private sector, either through the federal prison industry enhancement program or as services. These partnerships with private businesses represent 7% of PEN Products' revenue.

External Factors

There are three primary external factors that affect PEN Products: offender population growth, procurement law changes, and other state agency policy changes.

The most significant is the growth of the offender population. From 1996 to 1999, the offender population grew 6% per year. PEN Products must continually find either new industries or grow current industries to provide additional offender jobs.

Changes in the procurement use law have had an impact on PEN Products as well. For example, the last change statutory required prison-made products to be sold at a fair market price. This has caused the elimination of some products and some product lines. While in the short term this had a negative impact on offender employment, in the long term it has help focus PEN offender employment in more meaningful jobs.

Changes in agency policies also have impacted PEN Products. A good example of this can be seen in license plate production. Twelve years ago, plates were replaced every year. That requirement changed to a three-year cycle, then subsequently changed again to a five-year cycle. This impacted inmate employment significantly in non-plate production years. Additionally, the change from the embossed plate to the flat plate in 2003 renewal year has required a significant investment in equipment, software, and staff to implement this change. These agency changes impact PEN Products' ability to maintain self-sufficiency and expected return on investment.

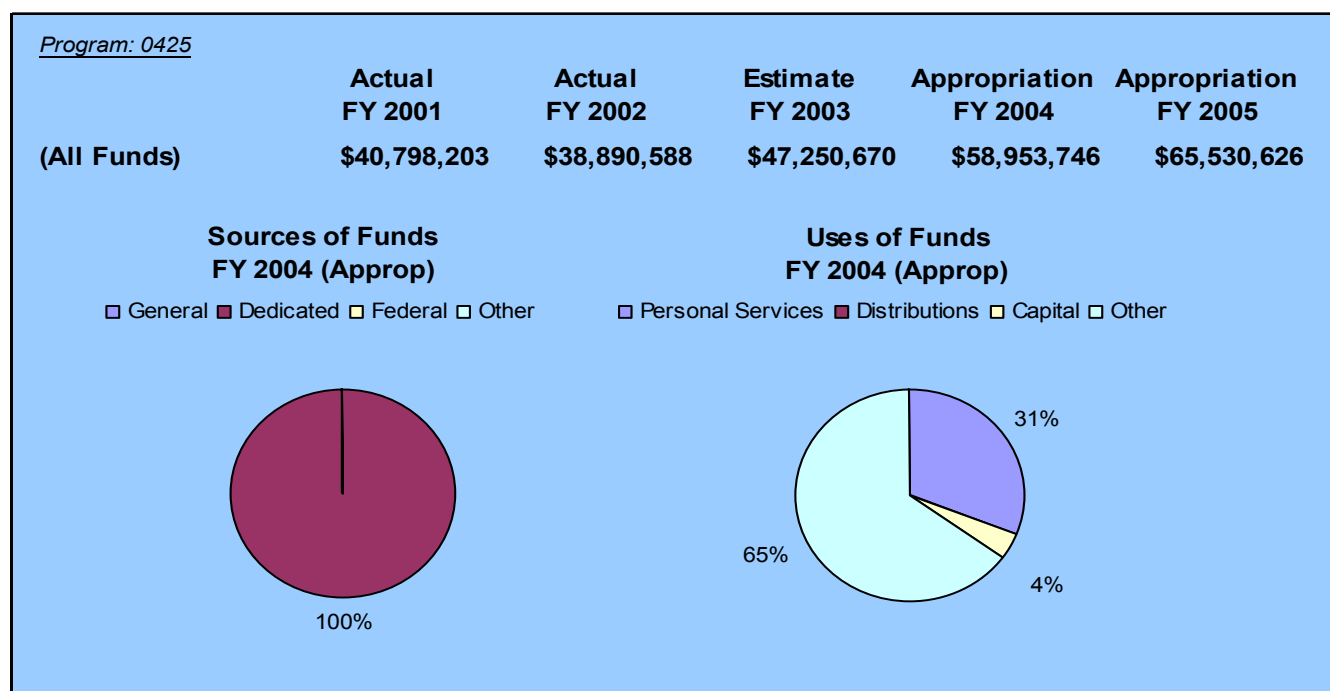
Evaluation and Accomplishments

The continued growth in offender population requires a corresponding increase in the availability of offender jobs. During 2001-2003, 225 offender jobs were added, a 12% increase, which exceeded the overall growth rate of the offender population. The number of joint ventures with private sector businesses increased, as did the farm and food group.

PEN Products continues to fund current operations from revenues generated thorough the sales of products, without an appropriation from the state General Fund. PEN Products had its highest revenue year in 2003, generating sales of over \$46 million.

Plans for the Biennium

PEN Products has four primary objectives: 1) implement the Offender Employment Operating Standard in the food service operations as well as the other traditional industries and farms sites that do not have them; 2) start up PEN Products' new business segment, commissary/distribution, in which PEN Products will offer new services to its customer base; 3) increase offender employment by 8% in each year of the biennium by continuing vertical integration in PEN's farm and food group, growth in joint ventures with the private sector, and the introduction of new products in PEN's traditional industries, and, 4) continue to fund PEN's operations, including growth without a general fund appropriation.



Community Corrections

Mission

To foster the development and operation of programs and advisory boards that enhance coordination of the local criminal and juvenile justice systems and diversion of non-violent offenders from incarceration.

Summary of Activities

Community Corrections programs offer an intermediate level of sanction for criminal offenders, between full incarceration and release. Programs in Indiana are implemented at the county level, with state administration provided by the **Department of Correction (DOC)**. There are currently sixty-six counties with community corrections programs.

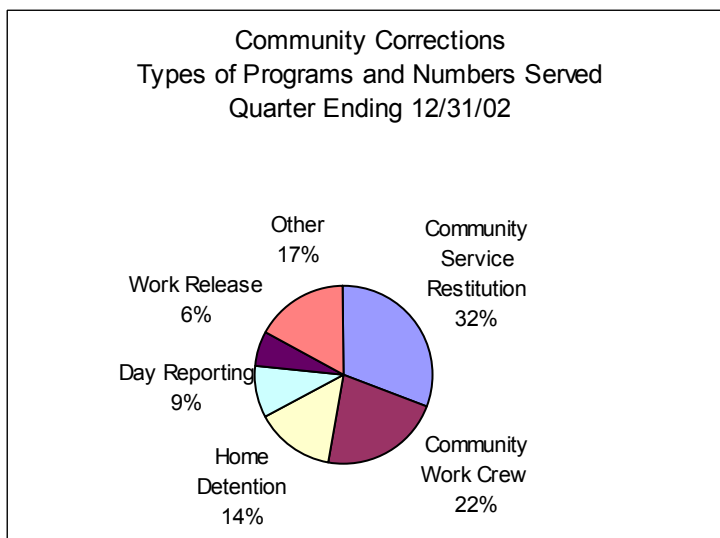
Local programs are operated as independent county agencies by not-for-profit agencies under contract to the county, or as a division of the local probation or sheriff's department. Common components of local programs include house arrest with electronic monitoring, work release, community and restitution service, road crew work detail, day reporting, and victim / offender mediation. Counties, or a combination of counties, are the only local entities that are eligible to receive state funding for community corrections programs. Participating counties must establish a community corrections advisory board. The board's main duty is to formulate the local community corrections plan, the basis for receiving funding from the state, and to apply for financial aid from the DOC. The board also reports annually to the county fiscal body with an evaluation of the effectiveness of the program and recommends improvement, modification, or discontinuance.

The DOC is required to adopt rules concerning the content of community corrections plans, the distribution of funds, and minimum standards for program operation. The DOC is also responsible for providing consultation and technical assistance, training for corrections personnel and advisory board members, informing counties of money appropriated, and providing an approved training curriculum for community corrections field officers.

External Factors

Statutory sentencing limitations are a significant external factor affecting community corrections, because they limit the discretion of judges to direct offenders toward more cost-effective community corrections programs. As additional "mandatory minimum" prison sentences are established for certain offences, such as DUI and sex crimes, the pool of offenders eligible for community corrections programs is reduced.

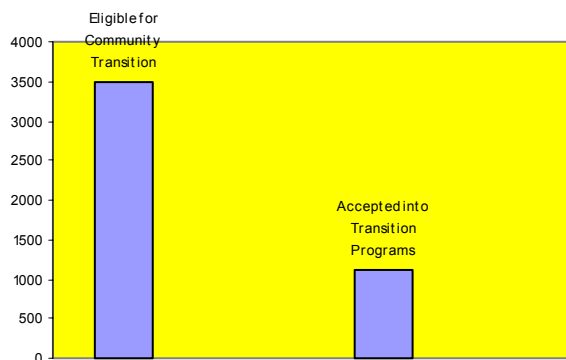
Evaluation and Accomplishments



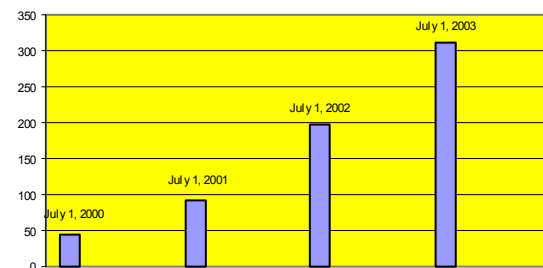
The number of counties participating in community corrections programs has increased from 19 in 1986 to 66 today. On December 31, 2002, there were 16,330 adult offenders on community corrections programs with 43%, or 7,022, being felons. It is conservatively estimated that 50% of the 7,022 felons, or 3,511, would have been incarcerated in DOC facilities had it not been for local community corrections programs, and this has meant a savings of 1,281,515 bed days. At a per diem cost of \$57.44, the cost to Indiana taxpayers would be \$73,610,221. With a community corrections base budget of \$25,325,000, the net savings is \$48,285,221. The total cost of operating local community corrections programs is \$47,953,470 with 49.68% coming from user fees and local appropriations.

In addition, as of December 31, 2002, there were 2,625 juveniles being served with 65%, or 1,706, being a part of the target population. The target population for juvenile Community Corrections programs is nonviolent youthful offenders who have been determined by a judge to be delinquent for an offense that if committed by an adult, would be a felony or class "A" misdemeanor.

Community Transition Eligibility and Acceptance FY 2003



Monthly Average Participation in Community Transition Programs



In order to save costs for prison facilities in November 2001, a Technical Rule Violation Center was opened in Indianapolis to serve the needs of both community corrections and probation technical violators. The male facility, with a capacity of 110, is currently at capacity with a small waiting list. This facility focuses on assessments and the development of individualized case management plans complete with intensive cognitive behavioral programming with a stay of 90 – 180 days.

Plans for the Biennium

- 1) Implement only those program components that have been found through research to be effective, such as Day Reporting.
- 2) Provide assessment and case management for offenders and emphasize treatment of offender needs rather than surveillance.
- 3) Target those populations at greatest risk for incarceration and provide preventive and intervention services.

Program: 0430

	Actual FY 2001	Actual FY 2002	Estimate FY 2003	Appropriation FY 2004	Appropriation FY 2005
(All Funds)	\$15,628,546	\$23,124,062	\$25,480,934	\$25,480,934	\$25,480,934

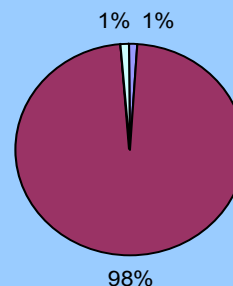
Sources of Funds FY 2004 (Approp)

☐ General
 ☒ Dedicated
 ☐ Federal
 ☐ Other



Uses of Funds FY 2004 (Approp)

☐ Personal Services
 ☒ Distributions
 ☐ Capital
 ☐ Other



Parole and Probation

Mission

To provide supervision of offenders placed on parole and probation in a manner that allows for the protection of the public and the successful reintegration of the offender into society.

Summary of Activities

The **Department of Correction Parole Services** includes parole officers, central office and district supervisors, substance abuse counselors, and administrative support staff. A total of 128 employees are presently working in Parole Services. Currently approximately 7,000 adult and juvenile offenders are under parole supervision.

Parole Services continues to dedicate considerable resources towards reducing substance abuse among paroled offenders. During calendar year 2002, 11,000 drug tests were administered by district staff. Positive drug tests in Parole have been on a consistent decline since 1997. In 2002 random positive drug tests were reduced by 10%, baseline positives were reduced by 7%, and for cause tests were reduced by 17% as compared to 1997.

In addition to drug testing, Parole Services also manages treatment alternatives for offenders who abuse substances. During 2002, 454 paroled offenders were referred to the Zero Tolerance Program, which includes such components as residential, electronic monitoring, day reporting, and a variety of outpatient treatment resources. Approximately 42% of the parolees referred successfully completed the program requirements. Had these alternatives not been available, it is likely most of them would have been returned to DOC confinement for violating the conditions of parole or committing new offenses.

The DOC has implemented the Sex Offender Management and Monitoring (SOMM) Program, to identify offenders in need of enhanced supervision and mandatory sex offender treatment. At the present time, 495 sex offenders are being supervised under the SOMM program. In addition to more intensive supervision, sex offenders are subject to additional parole conditions which targets behavior likely to raise the risk of an offender committing a new offense. This includes requirements to attend community based sex offender treatment programs and monitoring of behavior with the use of polygraph testing. . These tests are critical in measuring offender compliance with the stipulations of parole supervision. Since the beginning of the SOMM program, 884 polygraph examinations have taken place. Currently, 434 offenders are required to attend community based sex offender treatment programs.

Parole Services has also begun using community based Technical Rule Violation (TRV) Centers as an alternative to returning technical violators to DOC facilities. Like many states, the increase in technical parole violators has placed considerable pressure on the departments' available offender housing. Using TRV programs as an alternative has the benefit of keeping the offender out of the Department, but also can provide community based treatment alternatives designed to target the offenders' behavior.

Probation is a proven cost-saving measure to the State since it reduces the incarceration rate. There are currently 1,259 probation officers in the State. The **Indiana Judicial Center** assists the local courts in developing and improving probation services. It conducts testing and certification of probation officers, and sets statewide standards for the operation of probation services. The Center conducts education and training programs for probation officers, and administers the interstate compact regarding the transfer of probationers in and out of Indiana.

External Factors

Indiana's parole system is challenged by the continued increase in the number of offenders on parole. During the past five years, the number of paroled adult offenders has increased significantly, with little adjustment in the number of field employees. The average caseload for parole officers has increased to ninety offenders. The DOC and public overall have stressed offender accountability as a means of enhancing public safety. Duties such as drug testing, use of electronic monitoring, and closer supervision of sex offenders have all become significant factors in a parole agent's workday.

Indiana Parolees	
Men	5,431
Women	559
Boys	875
Girls	233

Evaluation and Accomplishments

Despite large caseloads, the DOC has been able to enhance the level of supervision required of offenders and develop measures to implement appropriate sanctions when violations occur. Increased emphasis on drug testing and intervention continue to reflect a reduction in positive drug tests by paroled offenders.

The SOMM program has grown significantly, through increased service providers and improved supervision strategies during the past several years. The program will continue to be refined as the Department gains experience in supervising this high-risk population.

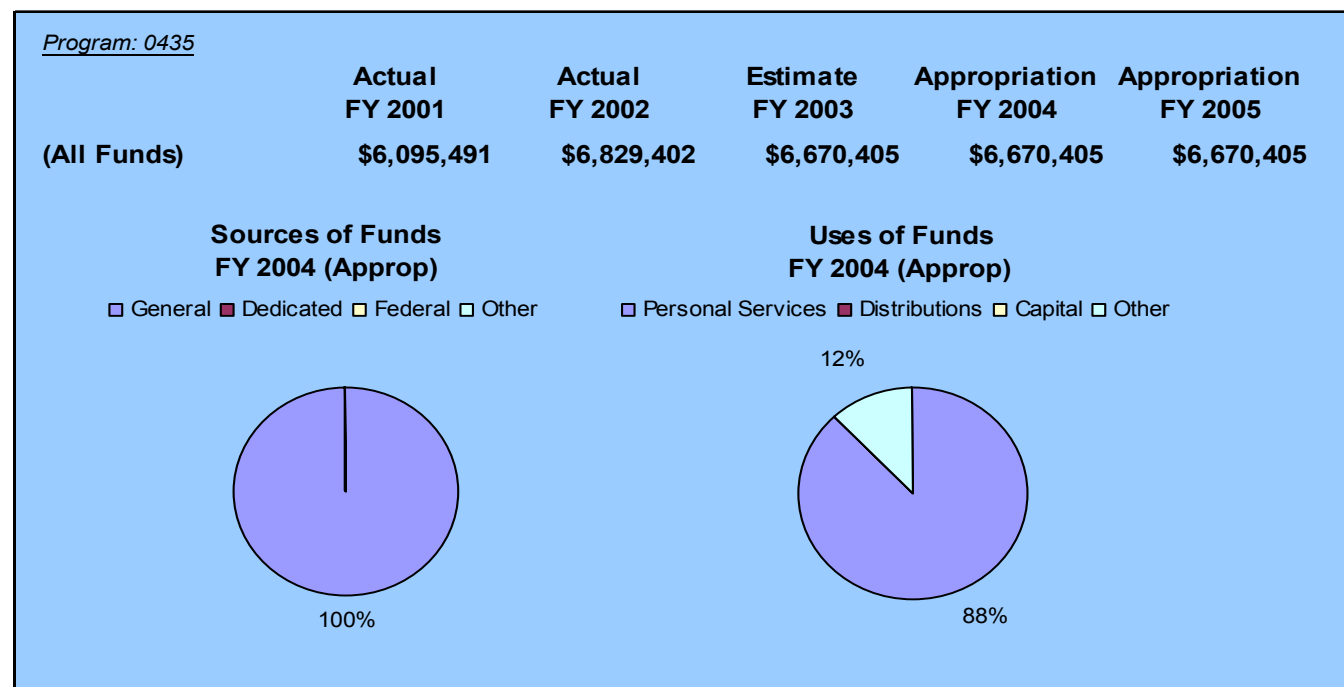
During the past two years, the Department has implemented Parole Caseload Management (PCM) as an automated system for tracking offenders on parole and monitoring parole agents' casework. This system is ready for the next step in implementation which will include tracking of parole violator reports in order to ensure that policies and standards concerning parole revocation are met.

During the last biennium, the Judicial Center provided probation officers with 30 days of instruction; total attendance was 3,051. The Center facilitated the transfer of 3,798 probationers out of state and 2,657 probationers into the state, and also processed 20,875 written inquiries, replies, and reports concerning active interstate probation compact cases. 265 runaways were also processed. The Center administered the probation officers' certification examination to 375 applicants.

In July of 2003, Indiana became the 43rd state to join the new Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, which permits adult probationers to move from one state to another under supervision. A new state council for interstate adult offender supervision has been created, which will be chaired by the executive director of the Judicial Center and staffed by the Center, as well.

Plans for the Biennium

Several projects during the next two years will be initiated in order to better manage offender population as well as implementing practices consistent with the "What Works" strategy promoted by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC). This includes developing the Transition from Prison to Communities Initiative (TPCI) through a recently awarded technical assistance grant by NIC. This will allow the department to implement the TPCI model recognized as an effective means to assist offender transition from prison, and also benefit public safety overall. The Department will develop a comprehensive case management system that will be used during all phases of incarceration from intake through release, transition and discharge. The Department will also continuing to pursue opportunities for collaboration with Community Corrections, county probation and other correctional agencies throughout the state.



Emergency Management & Public Safety

Mission

To protect the public health and safety and to preserve the lives and property of the people of the State of Indiana.

Summary of Activities

The **Adjutant General** is responsible for the overall management of the Indiana Army and Air National Guard, comprised of 14,000 Indiana citizens located in sixty nine armories and two air bases statewide. Guardsmen must be prepared to respond to state emergencies and maintain federal readiness standards. The Indiana National Guard serves the citizens of the state and the nation in peace and in war.



The **State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)** is responsible for the maintenance of a level of operational readiness (personnel, equipment, facilities and supplies) to respond to any contingency that may threaten or occur within the state. This includes the coordination of all state resources on behalf of the Governor.

The Emergency Medical Services Division within SEMA is responsible for the development, promotion, and maintenance of an effective system of emergency medical services. This responsibility includes the regulation, inspection, and certification of services, facilities, and personnel engaged in providing emergency medical services.

The **Department of Fire and Building Services**, which houses the **Office of the State Building Commissioner**, is tasked with the enforcement of the adopted building code requirements for site-built structures other than one- and two-family dwellings. The Department is responsible for the periodic inspection of all lifting devices throughout the state to ensure compliance with the Elevator Safety Code, boiler and pressure vessel devices for compliance with code, and amusement devices for compliance with the Amusement Device Code. The Office is responsible for the review of all projects filed with the Plan Review Division.

The **Office of the State Fire Marshal** is responsible for fire safety inspection of approximately 40,000 occupied buildings throughout Indiana, with the exception of one- and two-family homes and manufactured housing units. The Fire Marshal also assists local fire departments in determining the causes and origins of fires, and conducts investigations into crimes involving fire. The Fire Marshal provides assistance to local fire departments and emergency response units with hazardous material incidents. It also promotes the development and delivery of training and education to ensure that individual and groups with key emergency management responsibilities have the knowledge, skills, and abilities to perform their jobs effectively.

External Factors

The most significant external factor affecting the Indiana National Guard is the ability to recruit and retain citizen-soldiers to meet federal mandates. The level of federal funding that goes to the Indiana National Guard is tied to the number of its citizen-soldiers. This translates to jobs for Indiana citizens and \$250 million in federal funds coming into Indiana communities.

SEMA activities are highly subject to unpredictable weather, natural disasters and terrorist events.

Evaluation and Accomplishments

The Indiana National Guard has been very successful maintaining its strength, currently ranked 5th in the nation. Camp Atterbury, located near Edinburgh, Indiana, was activated for the first time since World War II on February 27, 2003 for the mobilization of soldiers supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. 6,235 soldiers from 34 Army

units have been processed through Camp Atterbury to support our war on terror efforts. As a result of the activation, \$50 million in federal dollars have infused into the local economy to support payrolls of Hoosier soldiers assigned to Camp Atterbury, and for goods, services and supplies. Since July 2002, 43 Indiana Army National Guard units comprised of 2,892 personnel have been activated to support overseas efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan and Homeland Defense in Indiana. The Indiana National Guard has supported many Federal missions relating to the war on terror providing over 790 personnel flying F-16 aircraft and supporting ground crews.

Since 1990, SEMA has responded to and administered 17 Major Disaster/Emergency Declarations by the President of the United States, as well as numerous other emergency/disaster situations that were not of sufficient magnitude to receive federal assistance. SEMA is responsible for administering millions of dollars in federal disaster assistance and Department of Homeland Security grants every year.

The State Building Commissioner has implemented E-filing or electronic filing of plans to the Plan Review Division. E-filing allows for faster turnaround time in the filing process as well as great savings in time and money for both the citizens of the State and the Department. The State Fire Marshal continues the implementation of a program on college and university dorm fire safety that has been presented to institutions of higher education. This program emphasizes the need for fire safety in college student living environments. The Juvenile Firesetter Task Force has expanded its outreach to at risk children. The Office of the State Fire Marshal has developed a program to effectively track the number of juvenile set fires in Indiana in an effort to create appropriate assistance to the children and their families.



Plans for the Biennium

All of the agencies that contribute to emergency management and public safety plan to continue the maintenance of a level of operational readiness to respond to any contingency that may threaten/occur within the state.

